

drove a-breast on them. The hanging gardens of Babylon were as wonderful as the walls. The Colossus of Rhodes was a statue of Apollo, cast in brass, which the Rhodians dedicated to him, and erected at the entrance of the port of the city of Rhodes; it was so very large, and the feet were placed on two rocks, so wide asunder, that vessels passed with full sail betwixt the legs; but it was thrown down by an earthquake. The temple of Diana was a superb edifice in the city of Ephesus, dedicated to the goddess Diana. Herodotus was so extravagantly foolish as to burn it down, to render himself famous in history. The Pyramids of Egypt are famous piles of building, erected above four thousand years ago, and are still to be seen in the neighbourhood of Grand Cairo. They served as sepulchres for the Kings of Egypt. They were twenty years in building the largest, though three hundred and sixty-six men were continually at work on it. There was an inscription engraved

graven on it, importing, that it cost one thousand eight hundred talents (which is about four hundred thousand pounds) only for onions, leeks, garlic, and other things of that nature for the workmen. But we have had enough of fables; now let us say something of geography. Let us take our map. We shall now divide Europe into three principal parts. The northern part, the middle, and the southern part. The northern part contains from west to east, the British isles, which consist of two large, and a great number of small islands. The most considerable of them is Great Britain, in which are two united kingdoms; England on the south, and Scotland on the north. The other smaller island is called Ireland.

*Lady Maria.* I never knew that I lived in Great-Britain before.

*Mademoiselle.* You do, indeed, my dear; London is the chief or capital city of England, Edinburgh of Scotland, and Dublin of Ireland. These three kingdoms